



Research and Innovation at DTU Wind Energy

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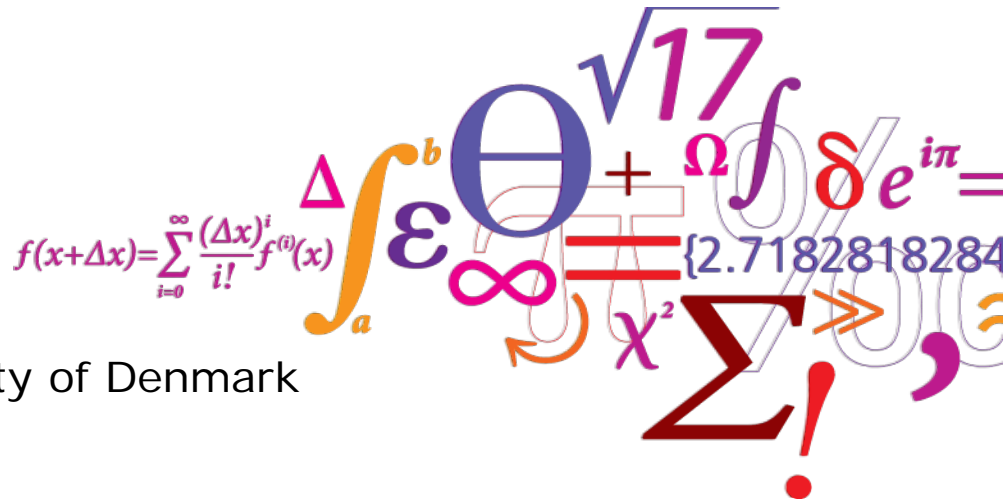
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Research and Innovation at DTU Wind Energy

Presentation at the Japanese-Danish Joint Workshop
 Future Green technology
 10-12 December 2012, Hakata Japan

Peter Hauge Madsen
 Head of Department,
 DTU Wind Energy, Technical University of Denmark



Outline

- DTU Wind Energy
- Context
- Research & research infrastructure
- Innovation and industry cooperation
- International cooperation



Poul la Cour at Askov 1891-1903



The new 6 MW offshore wind turbine by Siemens, from <http://www.siemens.com/press/en/presspicture>

Wind technology expertise

Risø DTU
National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy

Wind Energy Division

Risø DTU
National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy

Materials Research Division



Fluid Dynamics



Composite Mechanics

DTU Wind Energy Department of Wind Energy

> 240 staff members
Including 150 academic
staff members and 50 PhD
students

Composites and Materials Mechanics

Materials Science and Characterisation

Fluid Mechanics

Test and Measurements

Wind Turbines Structures

Aeroelastic Design

Meteorology

Wind Energy Systems

DTU Wind Energy - 2012

Quality

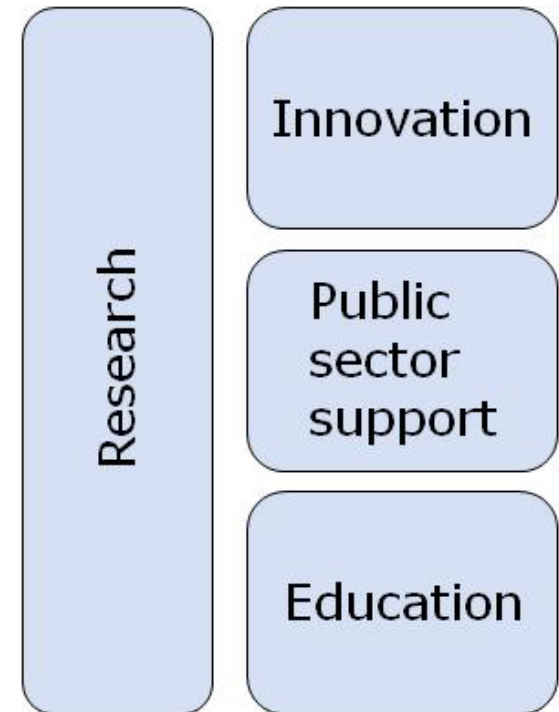
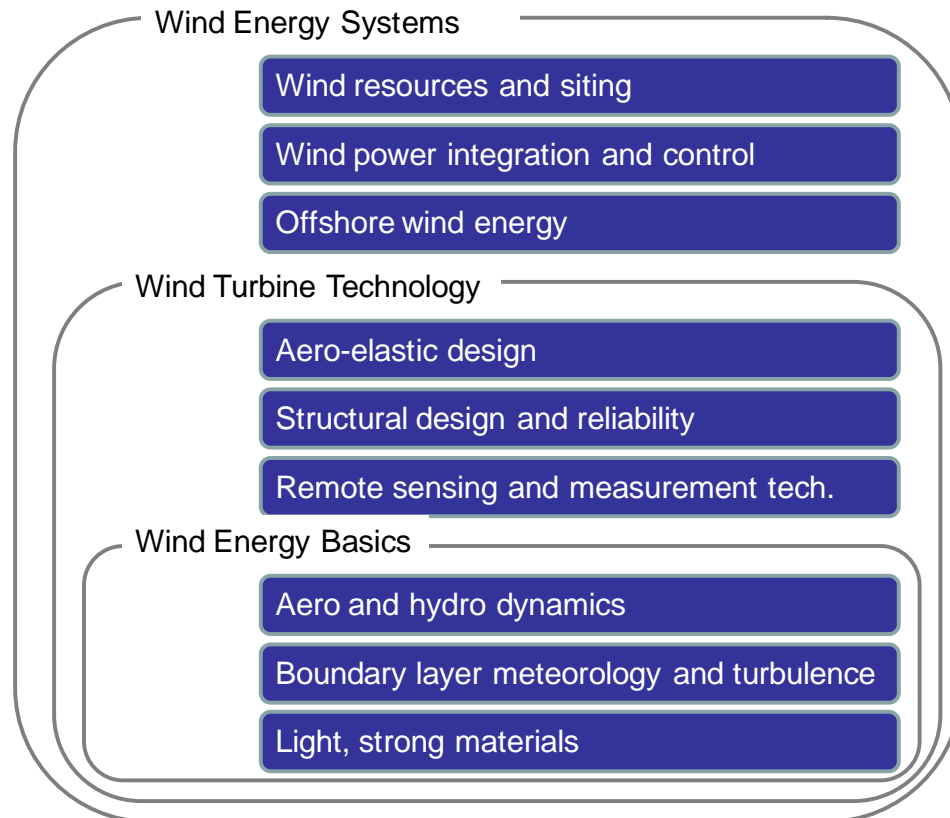
Scientific excellence

Relevance

Strategic research programmes

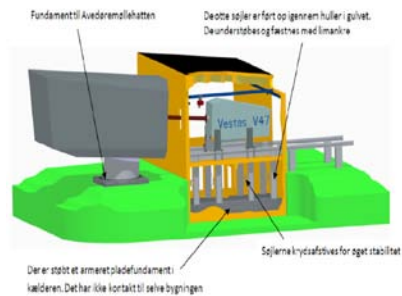
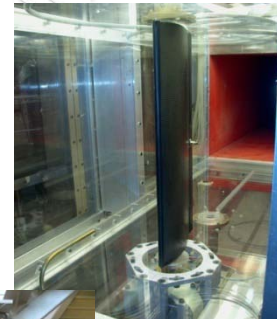
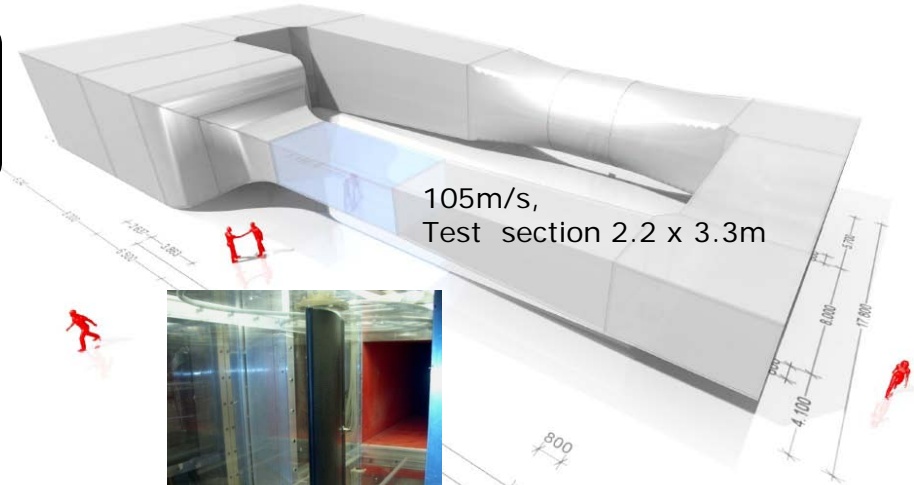
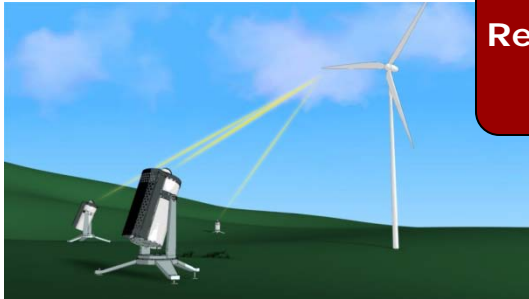
Impact

On society



Experiments, Validation and Test

Research and test facilities

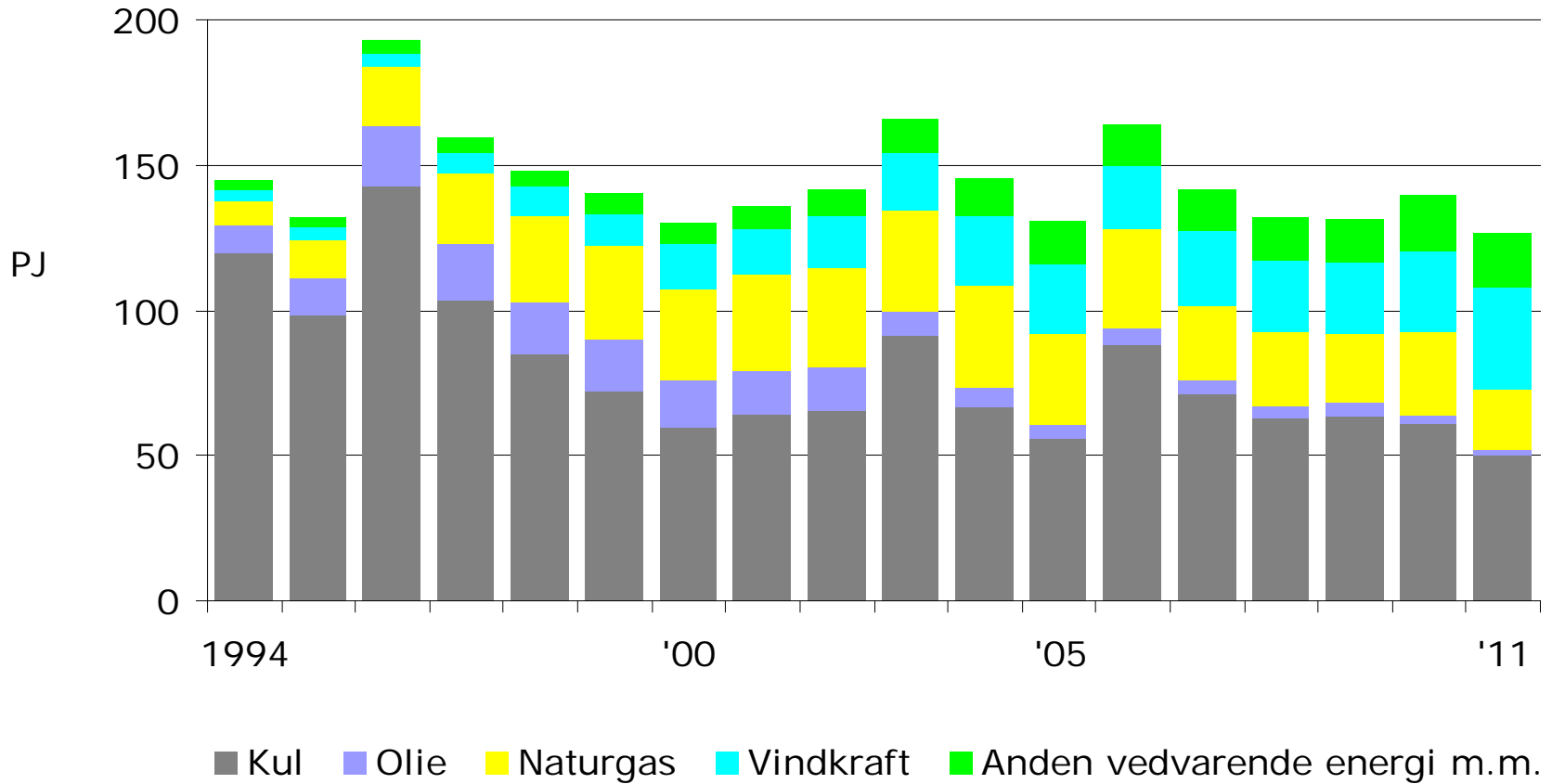


Wind Energy Education Programmes

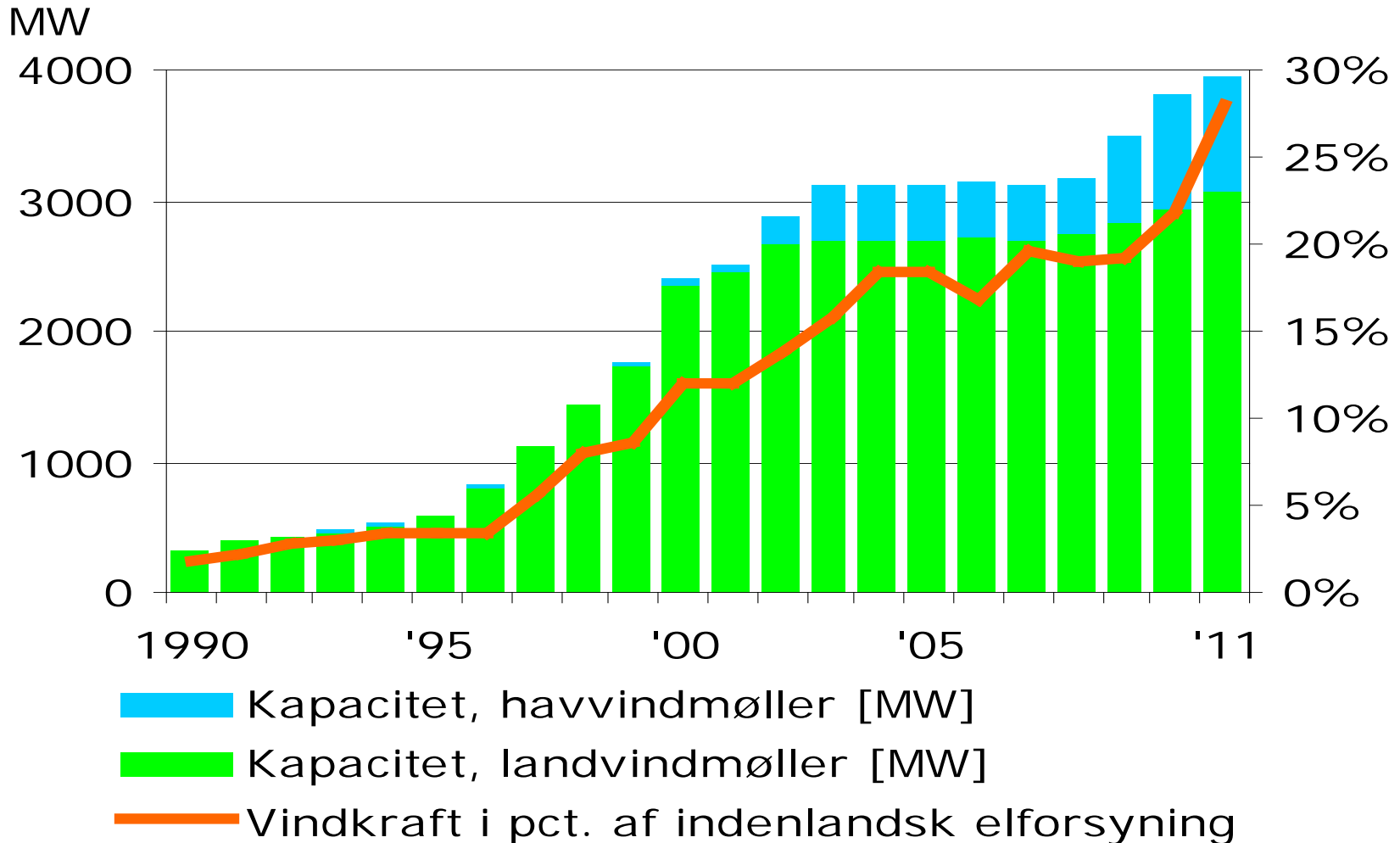
- Int. M.Sc in Wind Energy:
 - Mechanics: 30 students per year
 - Electronics: 10 students per year
 - About 50 thesis work per year
- Nordic Master's programme in Sustainable Energy
- European Erasmus Mundus Wind Master
- PhD research school (DAWE):
 - about 50 PhD students at DTU
- European Academy of Wind Energy



Electricity production and used fuel



Wind Power in Denmark



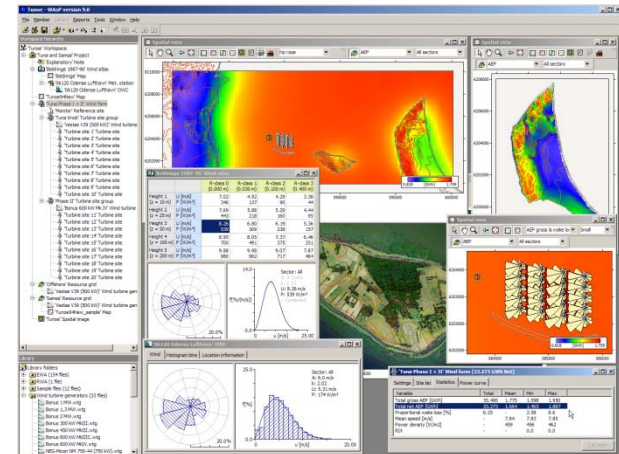
Danish Energy Policy Goals & Industry

- 100 pct. renewable energy in 2050
- 100 pct. renewable energy in to electricity and heat supply in 2035
- No coal and oil from 2030
- Wind power covers 9 pct. of gross energy consumption in 2020.
- Wind Power covers 49,5 pct. of electricity consumption in 2020.
- EU target for DK:
- Renewable energy covers 30% in 2020, with 10 % i transport (DK expects 35% in 2020)

2011 Industry statistics

- Employment 25.550
 - 45 % manufacturing
 - 13 % test and product development
- Turnover in Denmark 51.8 billion DKK
- Export 38.8 billion DKK
- Global turnover 102.8 mia DKK

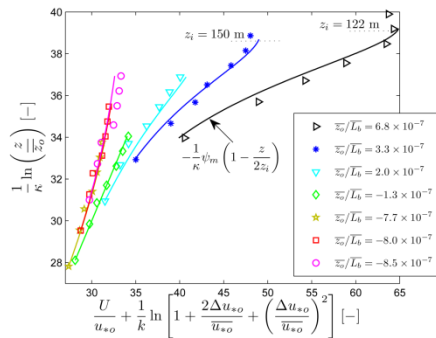
Wind Atlas for Egypt (2006)



The screenshot displays the TurbSim software interface, which is used for simulating wind turbine turbulence. The interface is divided into several panels:

- Top Left Panel:** Contains a list of simulation parameters and results, including 'Turbulence generator', 'Turbulence spectrum', and 'Turbulence intensity'. A red arrow points to the 'Extreme Wind Climate' label.
- Top Right Panel:** Displays a polar plot of turbulence intensity, showing the distribution of turbulence intensity across different wind directions. A red arrow points to the 'Turbulence Intensity' label.
- Bottom Left Panel:** Shows a line graph of the power spectral density (PSD) of the turbulence, with frequency (Hz) on the x-axis and PSD on the y-axis. A red arrow points to the 'Turbulence Intensity' label.
- Bottom Right Panel:** Displays a color-coded map of the turbine area, representing the turbulence intensity distribution. A red arrow points to the 'Turbulence Intensity' label.

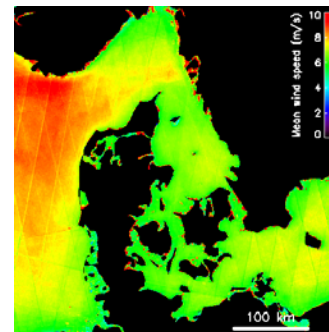
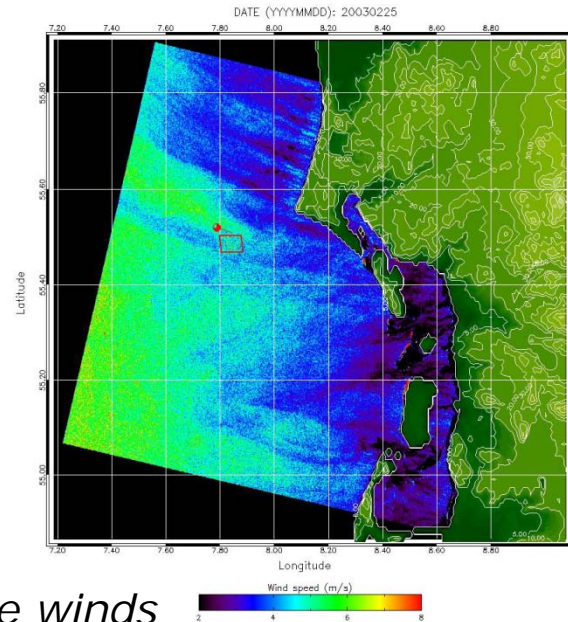
Offshore Wind Conditions



Lidar wind data and model from Horn's Reef offshore



Satellite winds showing the wake at Horn Reef wind farm. Mean wind speed map using satellite Envisat ASAR.

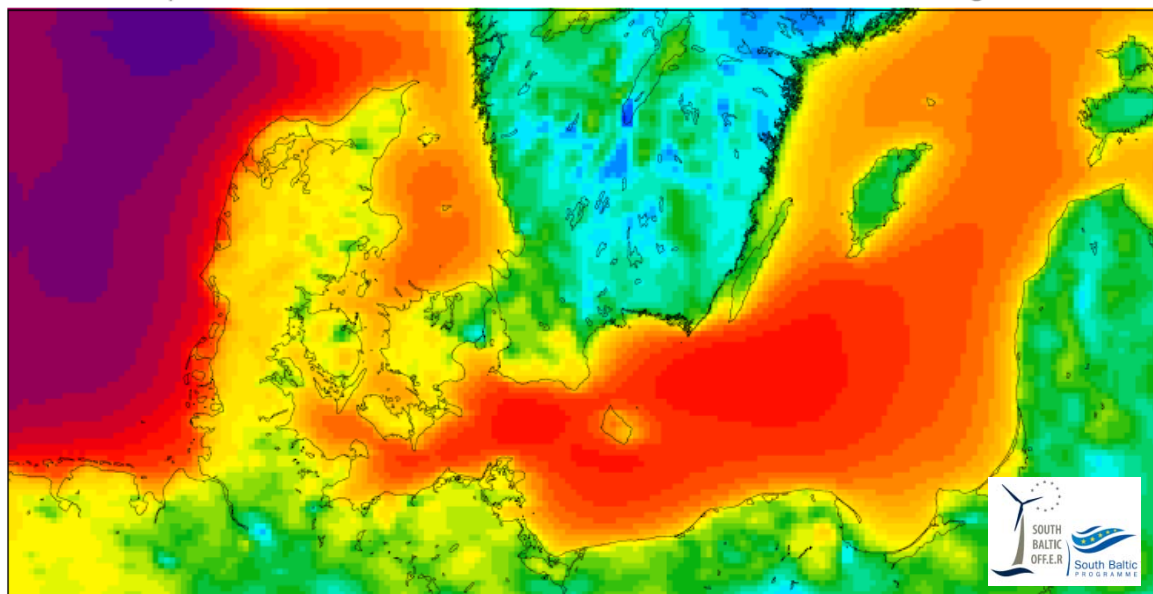


- Ocean winds
- Lidar observations and modelling
- Wind resource mapping using satellite data
- Mesoscale modelling
- Meteorological mast observations
- Wind farms shadow effect
- Satellite observations

Wind Atlas update

Mean Wind Speed: Jan 2007 - Dec 2009

Height: 125 meters



6.5 6.75 7 7.25 7.5 7.75 8 8.25 8.5 8.75 9 9.25 9.5 9.75 10 10.25 10.5

wind speed (m/s)

Wind atlas for South Baltic 5 km WRF simulations

Novel features:

- Verification against high (100 m) offshore measurements
- Comparison over large spatial extent against QuikSCAT winds
- Climatologies can be calculated for arbitrary periods by applying a wind classification weighting system

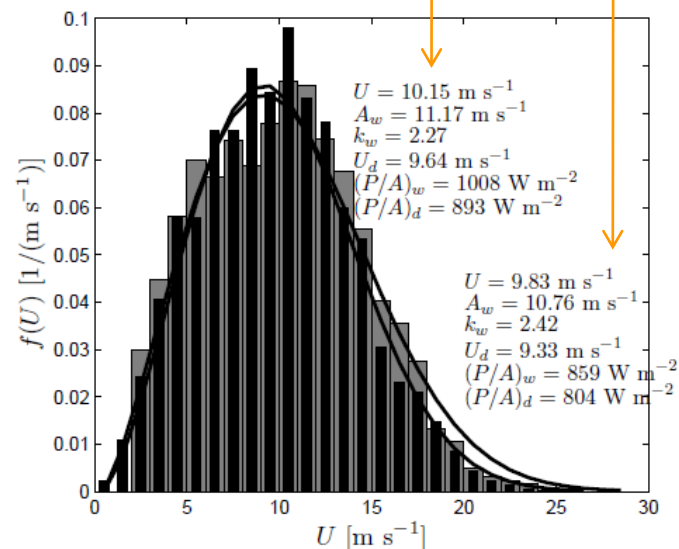
DTU Wind Energy, Technical University of Denmark



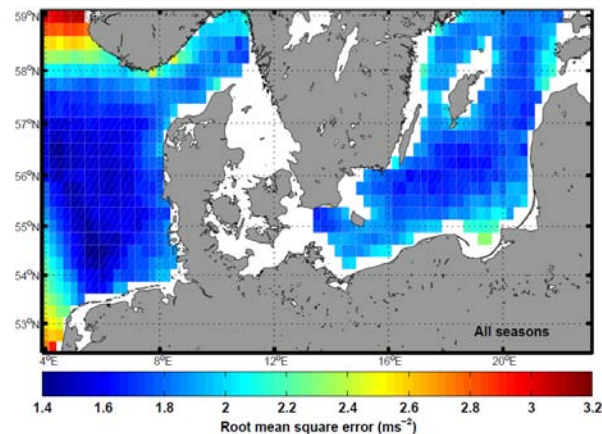
Fino 3 at 100m

Obs

Model



10 m QuikSCAT comparison



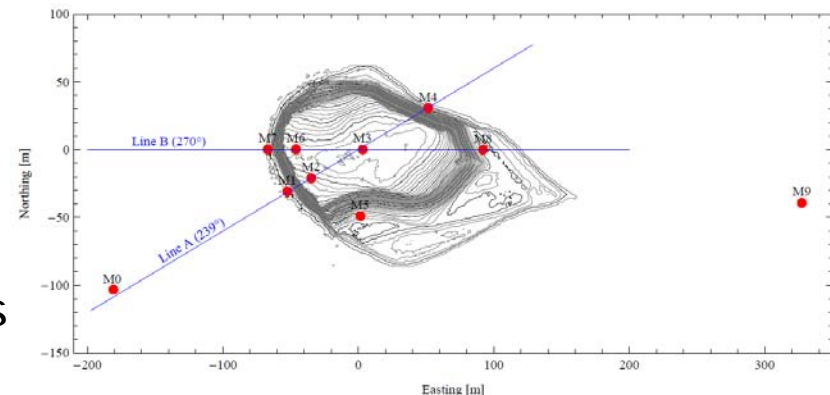
Wind conditions in complex terrain



Bolund
experiment



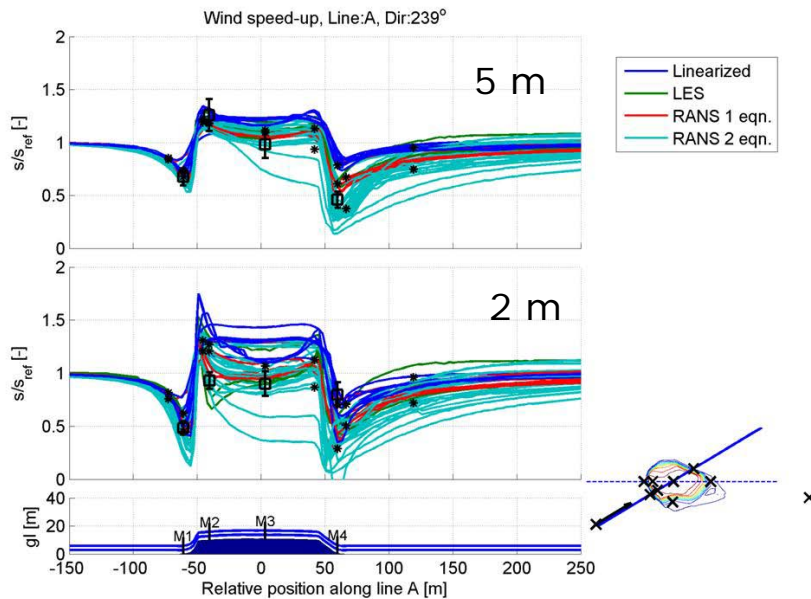
- Well-defined inflow conditions
- Roughness change
- Steep escarpment / “complex”
- Intercomparison study of numerical micro scale flow models



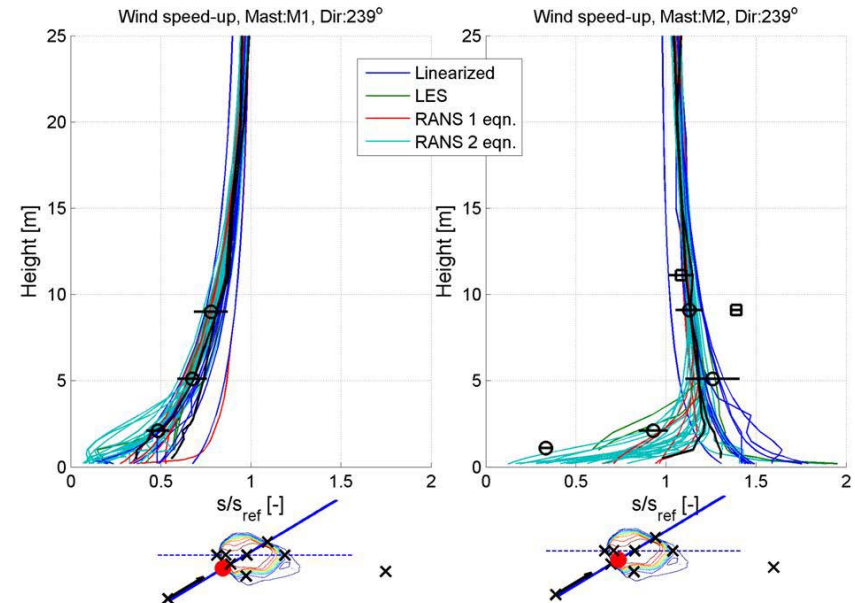
Mast Positions
CFD were used to find the
10 positions

Numerical results

Speed-up along line A

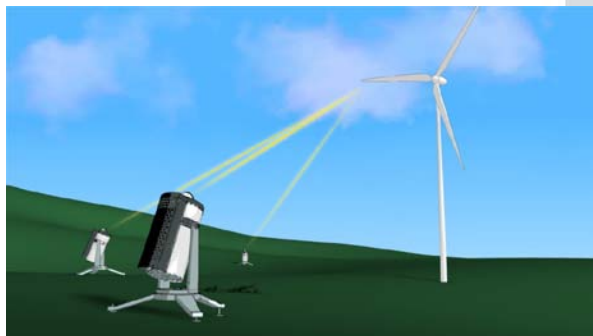
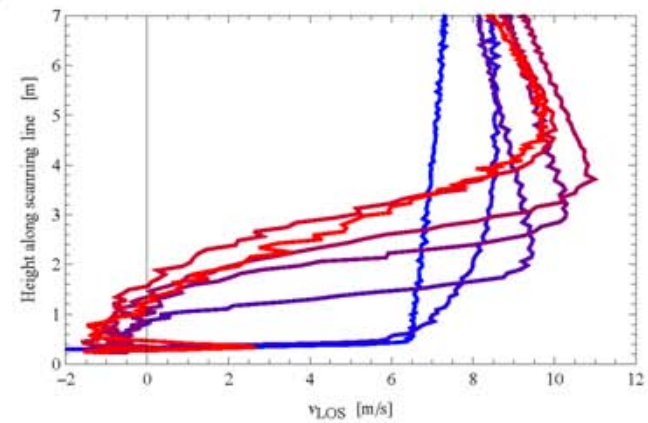
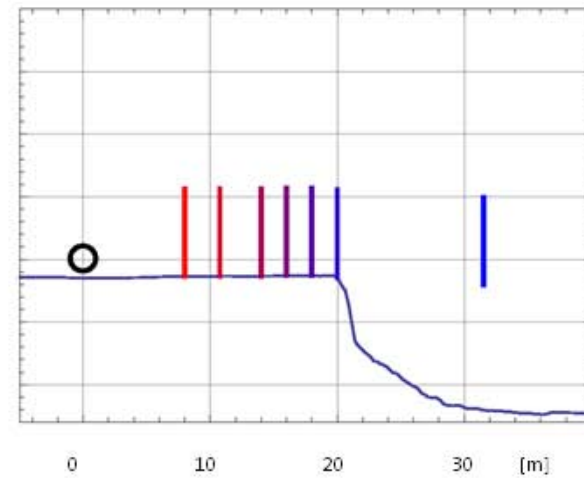


Speed-up at M1 & M2



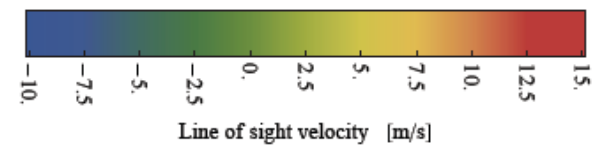
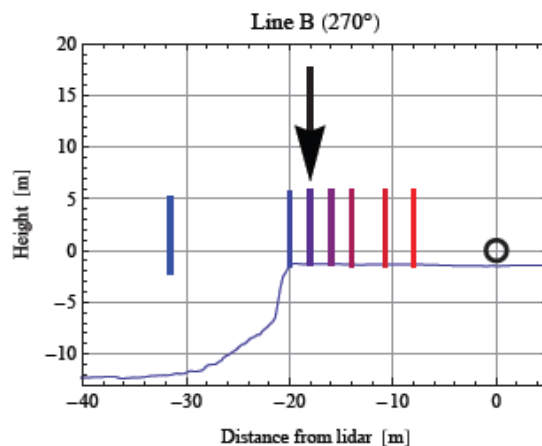
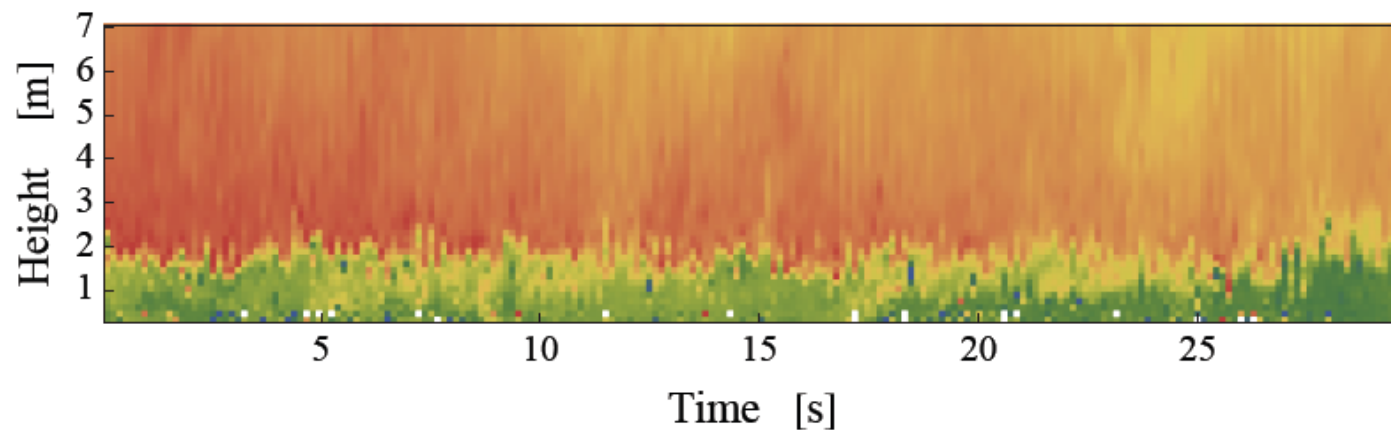
Mean Error:	26%
Linearized:	35%
LES:	26%
RANS 1 eqn.:	25%
RANS 2 eqn.:	20%

WindScanner.dk - Bolund Hill Experiment - October 2011:

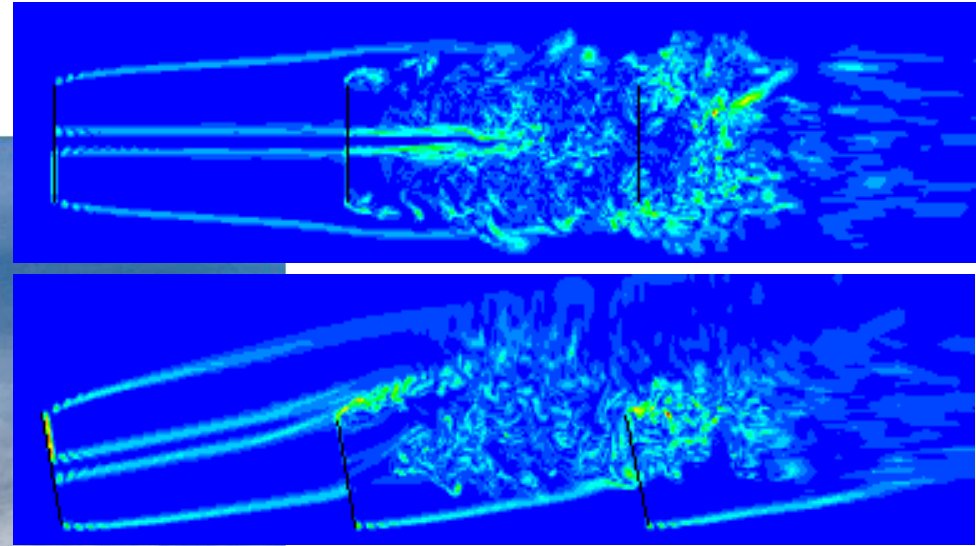


Half a minute of scanning data

390 line-of-sight velocities per second



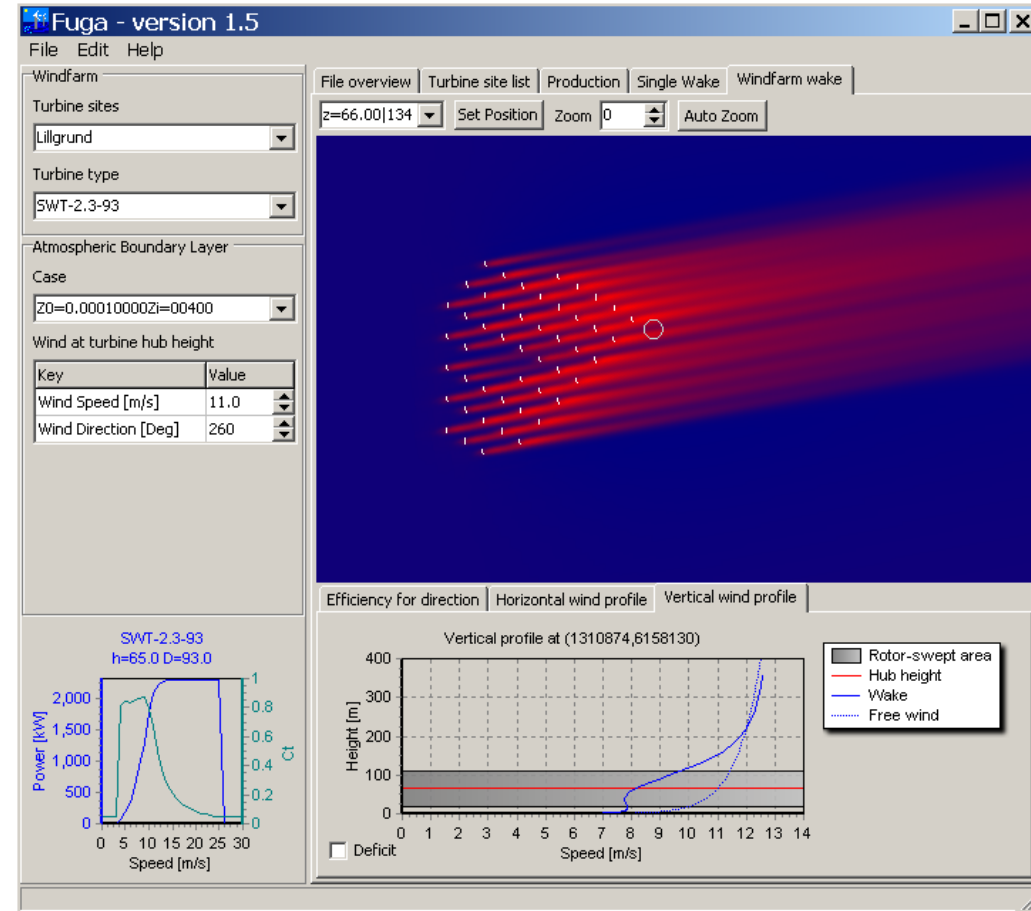
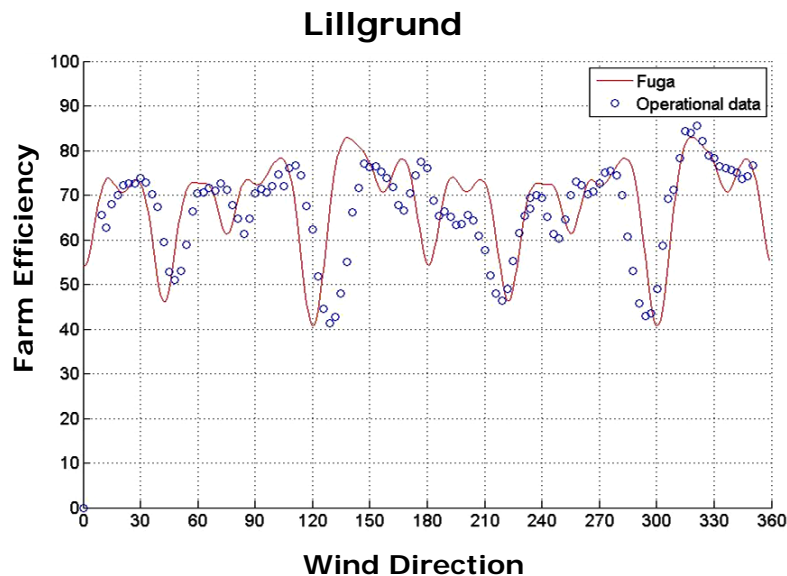
Wake effects – a complex flow essential for performance and loads



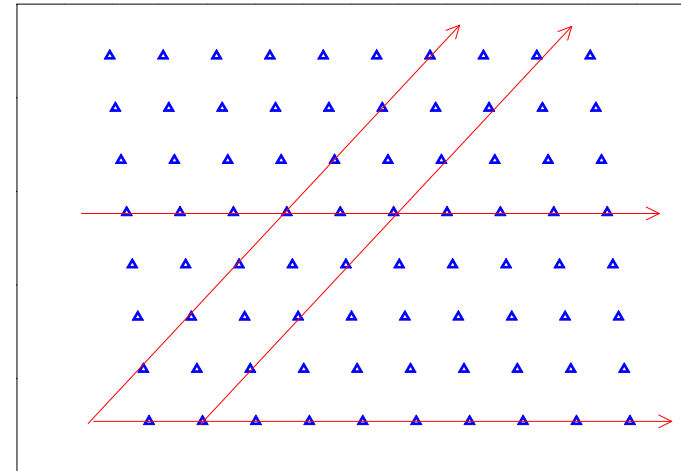
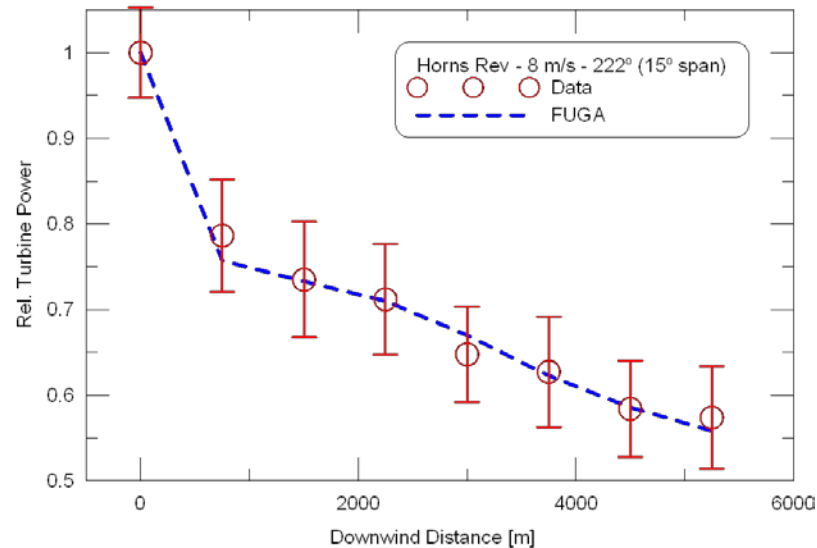
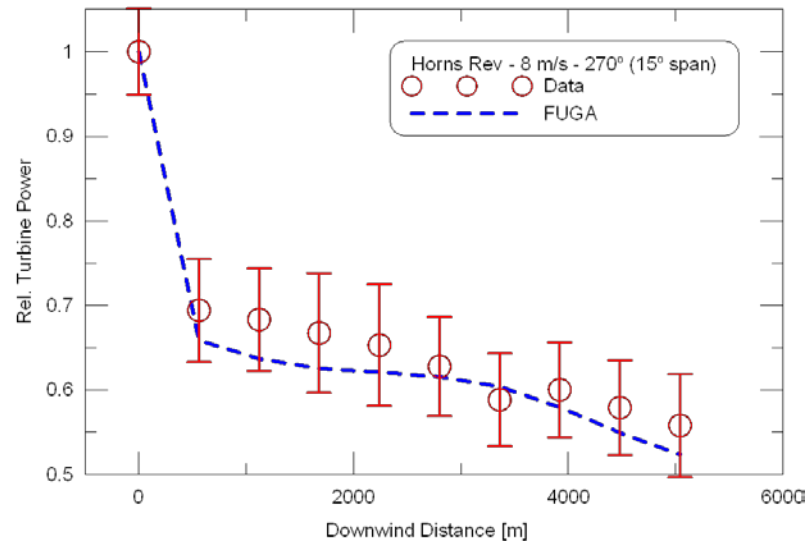
CFD – Large eddy simulation

Fuga – a new wake model

- Linearised CFD
- 10^6 times faster than conventional CFD
- Supported by Carbon Trust
- It Works!



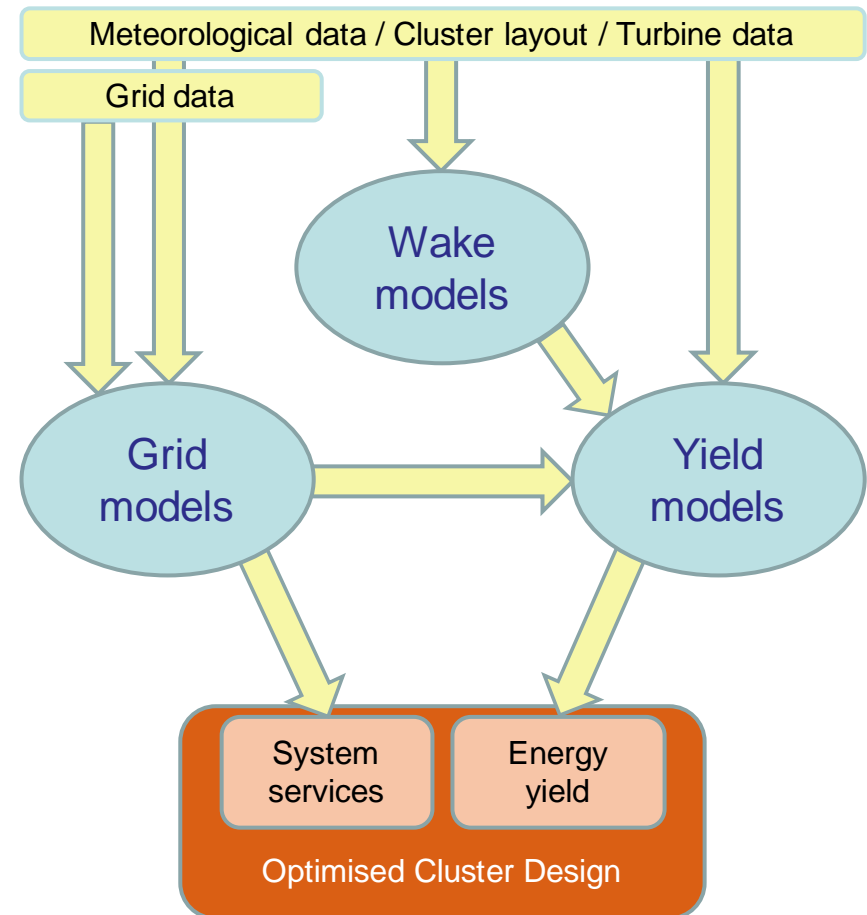
Validation: Horns Rev data. 8 m/s



Simple closure: $v_t = \kappa U_* Z$
No adjustable parameters!

EERA-DTOC Integrated design tool

- Integrate existing atmospheric and wake models from single wind farm to cluster scale.
- Predict energy yield precisely through simulation.
- Interconnection optimization for grid and offshore wind power plant system service.
- Validation of the newly integrated existing models based on wind farm observations.



The Walney Offshore Wind (WOW) Project

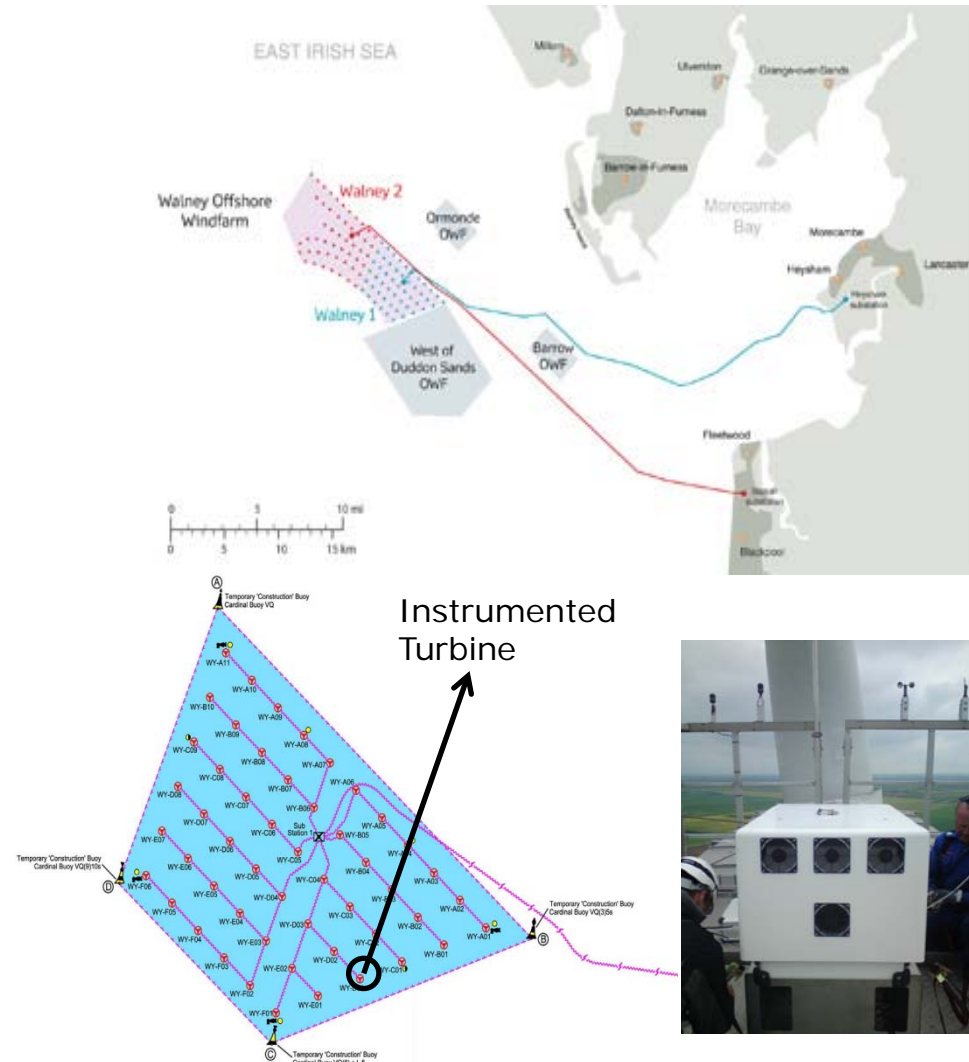
- Comprehensive loads validation on a state of the art 3.6MW wind turbine
- Collaboration with Siemens Wind Energy and DONG energy

Key Measurements

- Nacelle mounted LIDAR for wind measurements
- Wave sonar and Buoy at turbine
- Accelerometers, strain gauges on
- Blade root, drive train, tower and foundation

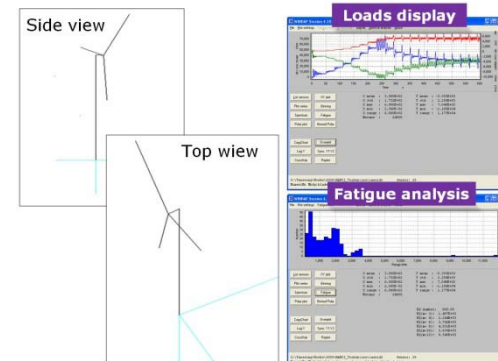
Scientific Objectives

- Validation of the dependencies of design loads
- Prediction of turbine net damping
- Advanced wind/wave correlation studies
- Wake effects on loads



HAWC2 – Risø DTU's code for wind turbine load and response

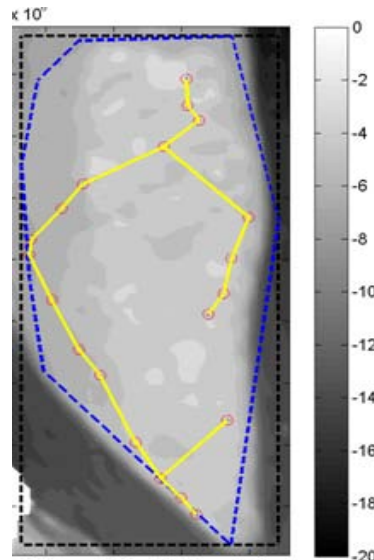
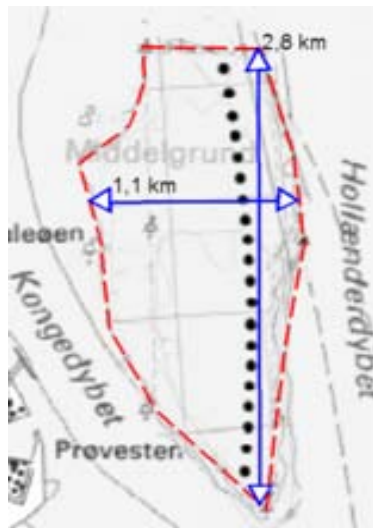
- **A tool for simulation of wind turbine load & response in time domain.**
 - Normal onshore turbines; 3B, 2B, pitch control, (active) stall
 - Offshore turbines (monopiles, tripods, jackets)
 - Floating turbines (HYWIND, Sway, Poseidon).
 - Based on a multibody formulation, which gives great flexibility
- **It is a knowledge platform!**
 - New research/models are continuously implemented and updated.
 - Core is closed source. E.g. Structure, aerodynamics, hydrodynamics, solver...
 - Submodels are open-source. E.g. water kinematics, standard controllers, generator models.



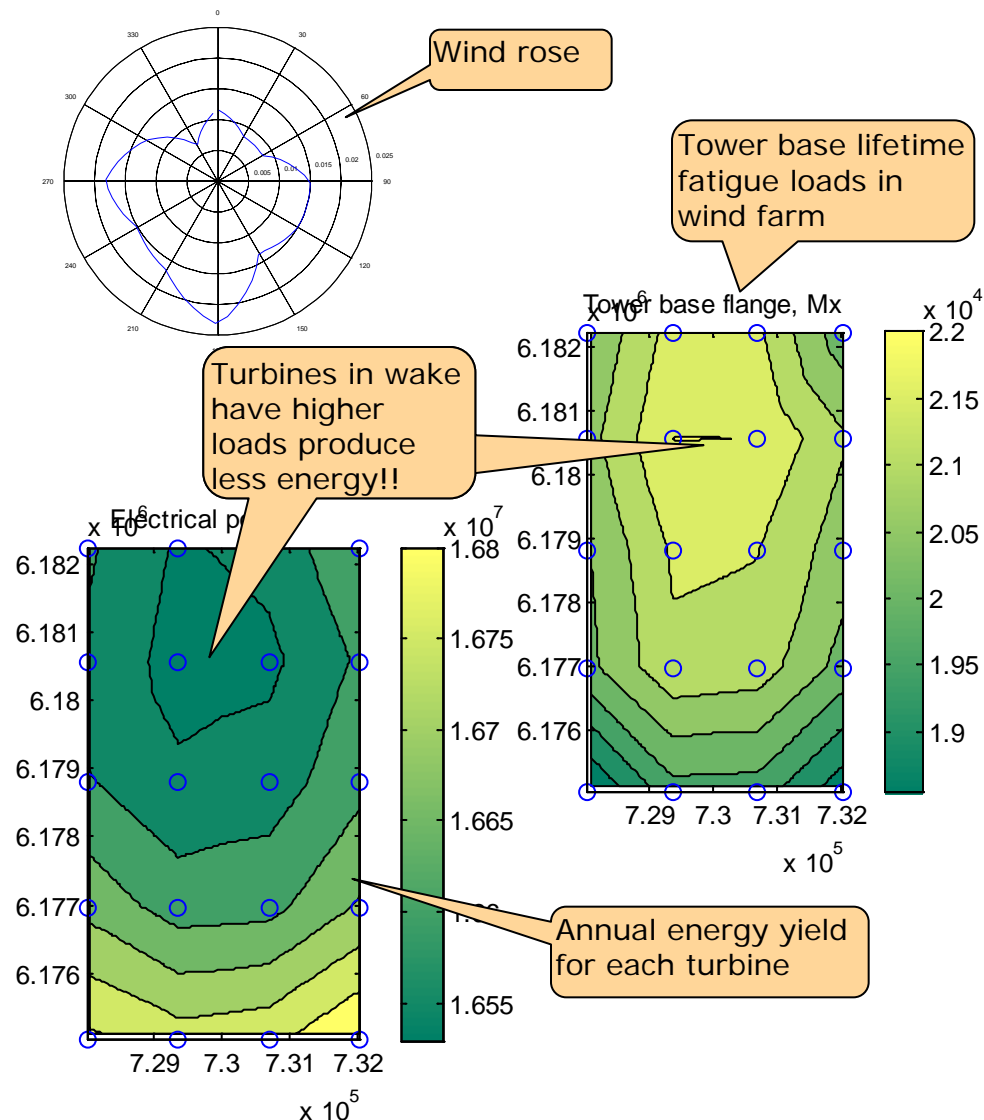
Topfarm wind farm optimization approach

- loads and power

- Optimum wind turbines position for the lowest cost of energy
- Wake modeling using DWM (Dynamic Wake Meandering)
- Quick lookup for power and fatigue loads in a database based on HAWC2 aeroelastic simulations
- Cost function including: Annual energy production and costs of: Turbines, Grid, Foundation and O&M



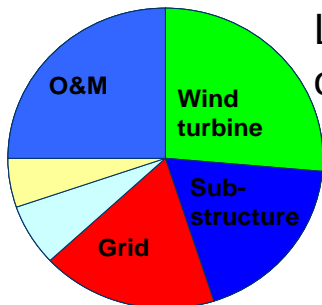
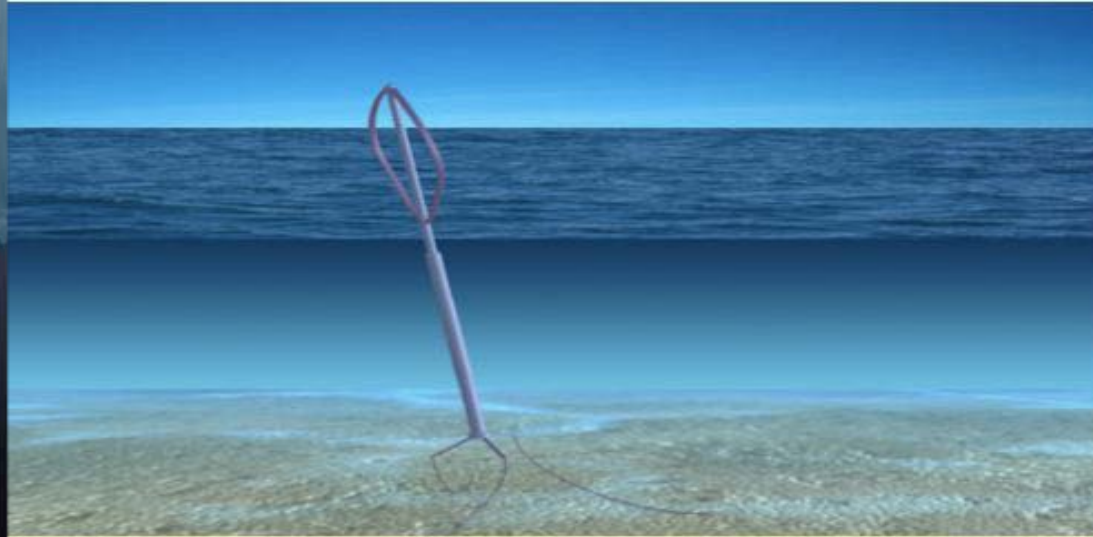
Example: A 20 WT wind farm



New concepts offshore



Floating turbines



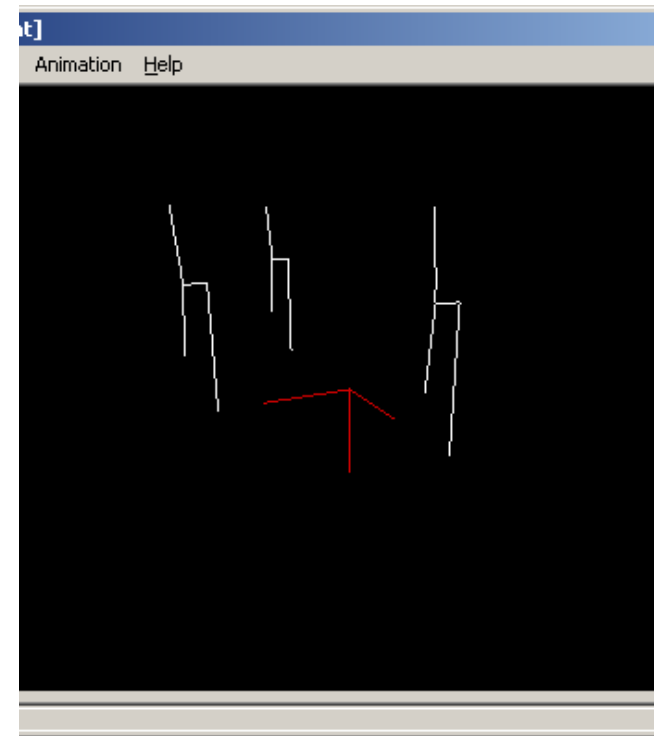
Life cycle costs offshore

Combined wind and wave energy converters



Poseidon: Modeling Challenges

- Three rotors in one simulation
 - Structural modeling already possible in the multi-body formulation
 - Aerodynamic model updated to handle this
- Wake from upwind rotors
 - Already possible with the dynamic wake meandering model in HAWC2
- Large water surface area
 - Full coupled HAWC2-WAMSIM simulations
 - HAWC2 validated aeroelastic code
 - WAMSIM validated radiation/diffraction code for dynamic of floating structures from DHI
 - WAMSIM recode to HAWC2 dll-interface format
 - Ordinary HAWC2 turbine model
 - Ordinary WAMSIM model
 - Full system solved by HAWC2



Risø HAWC2 Overview

Collaboration with industry

DTU offers

- Research cooperation
- Software with training
- Standardization
- Licenses / patents
- Technology development services
 - Applied R&D
 - Consulting: Analysis and studies
 - Testing & measurements
- Education and training
 - PhD programmes
 - Training courses
- Dialogue & access to Danish wind cluster and international network

Industry partners

- Wind Turbine manufacturers
 - Vestas
 - Siemens
 - Gamesa
 - Repower
 - GE
 - Envision
 - ...
- Energy companies
 - Dong Energy
 - Vattenfall
 - EON
 - ...
- Component suppliers
 - LM
 - ...

Risø Test Stations – Prototype Testing



Risø 1979



Høvsøre 2007

5 test beds
 < 165 m
 < 8 MW
 Spacing 300 m

7 test beds
 < 250 m
 < 16 MW
 Spacing 600 m



Østerild 2011

Østerild Test Center



Siemens 6 MW – 154 m

Inaugurated 6 Oct 2012

www.windturbinetest.dk

Test bed 1.

Total height	210 meter
Nominal max power	16 MW
Diameter less than	180 meter

Test bed 4

Total height	250 meter
Nominal max power	16 MW
Diameter less than	230 meter

Specifications for both test sites:

Meteorology mast up to	250 meter
Distance WT to met mast	500 meter
Distance between WT's	600 meter
Average wind speed	> 8 m/s



Wind turbine blade testing

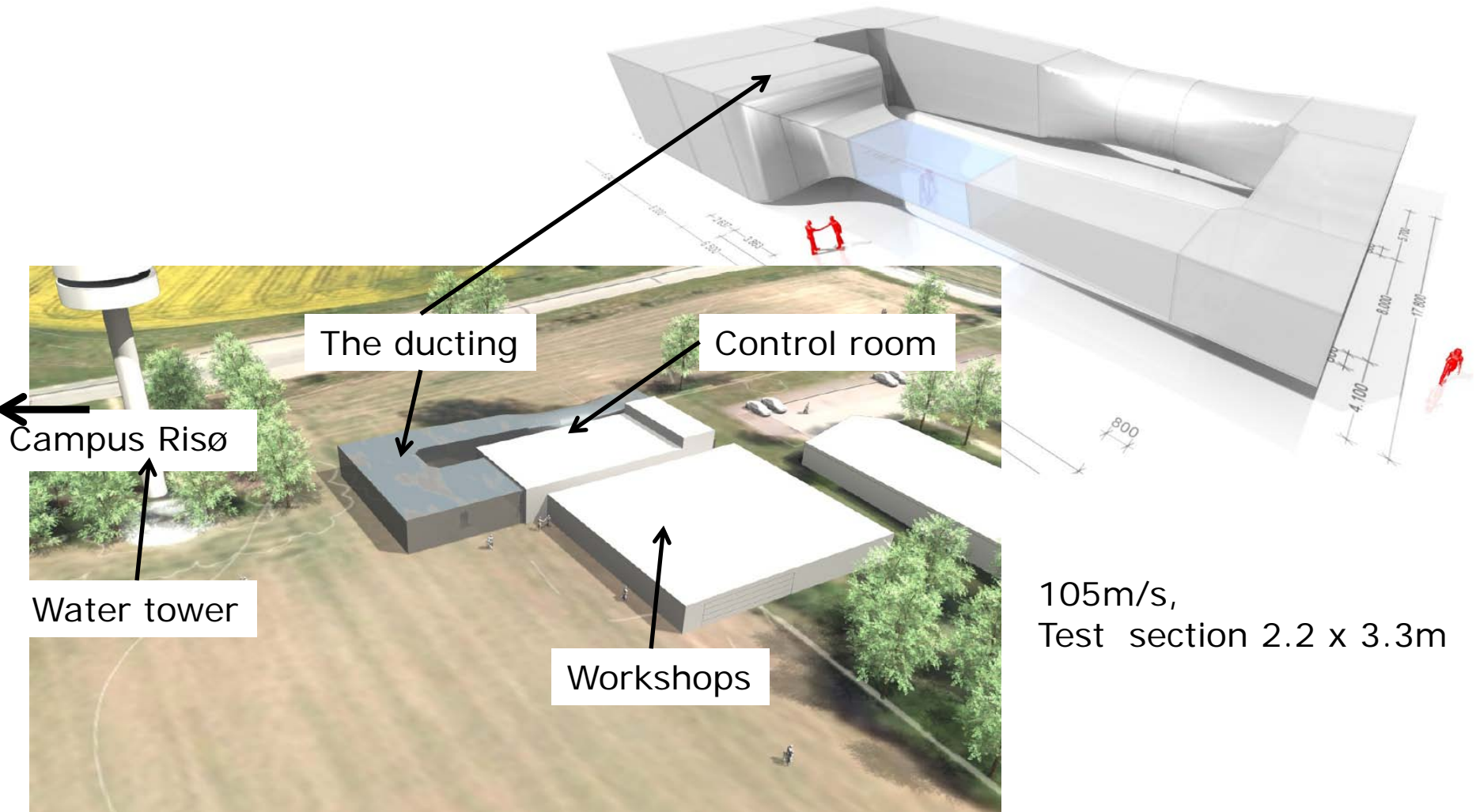


Commercial testing at Blade Test centre A/S, a private limited company with the following shareholders:

Det Norske Veritas AS
Technical University of Denmark
FORCE Technology



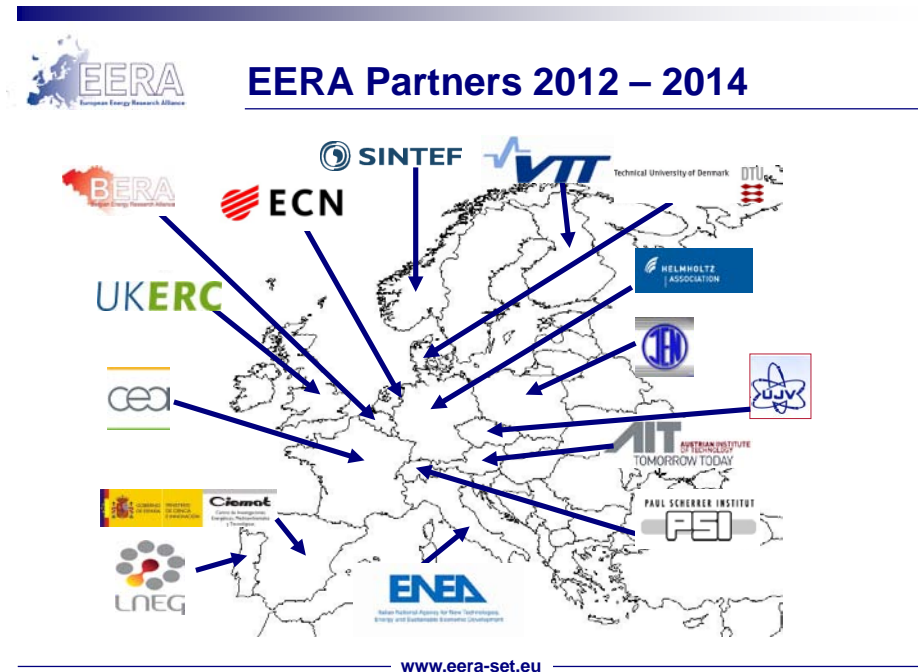
A large national wind tunnel at Risø Park



International collaboration

International:

- IEA Wind R&D
- EAWE – European Academy for Wind Energy
- EWEA
- European Wind Energy Technology Platform (EWI)
- EERA – Joint programme on wind energy
- Clean Energy Ministry Initiative (Global wind- and solar atlas)
- Bilateral cooperation



Ambition



The EERA Joint Programme on Wind Energy aims at accelerating the realization of the SET-plan goals and to provide added value through:

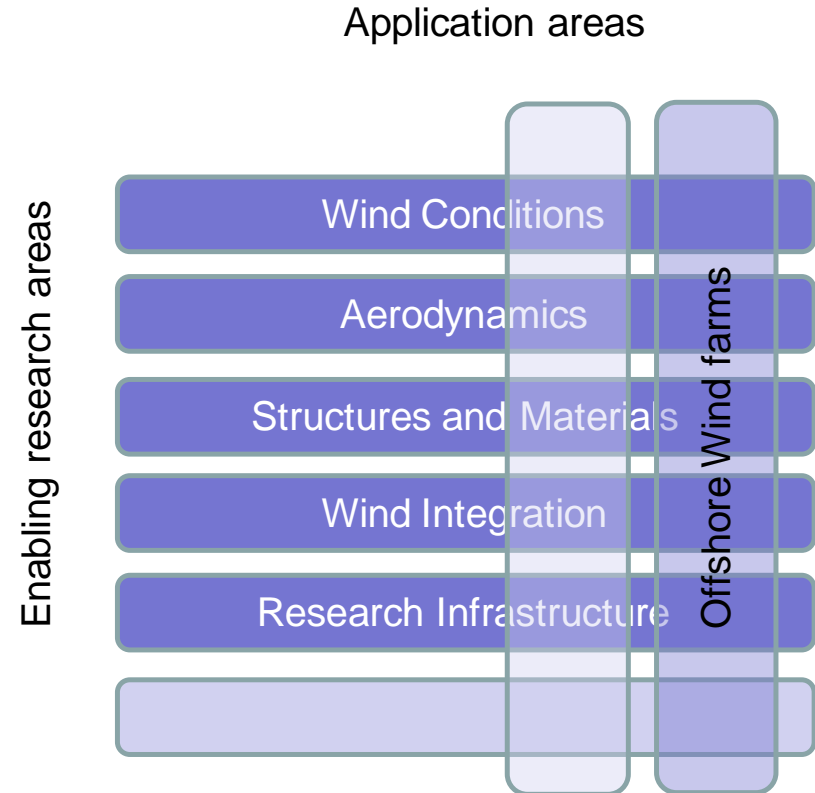
- Strategic leadership of the underpinning research
- Joint prioritisation of research tasks and infrastructure
- Alignment of European and national research efforts
- Coordination with industry, and
- Sharing of knowledge and research infrastructure.



Structure of the Joint Programme

The joint programme comprises the following 5 sub-programmes:

- **Wind Conditions.** Coordinated by Risø DTU in Denmark.
- **Aerodynamics.** Coordinated by ECN in the Netherlands.
- **Offshore Wind Energy.** Coordinated by SINTEF in Norway.
- **Grid Integration.** Coordinated by FhG IWES in Germany.
- **Research Facilities.** Coordinated by CENER in Spain.
- **Structures and Materials.** Coordinated by CRES, Greece

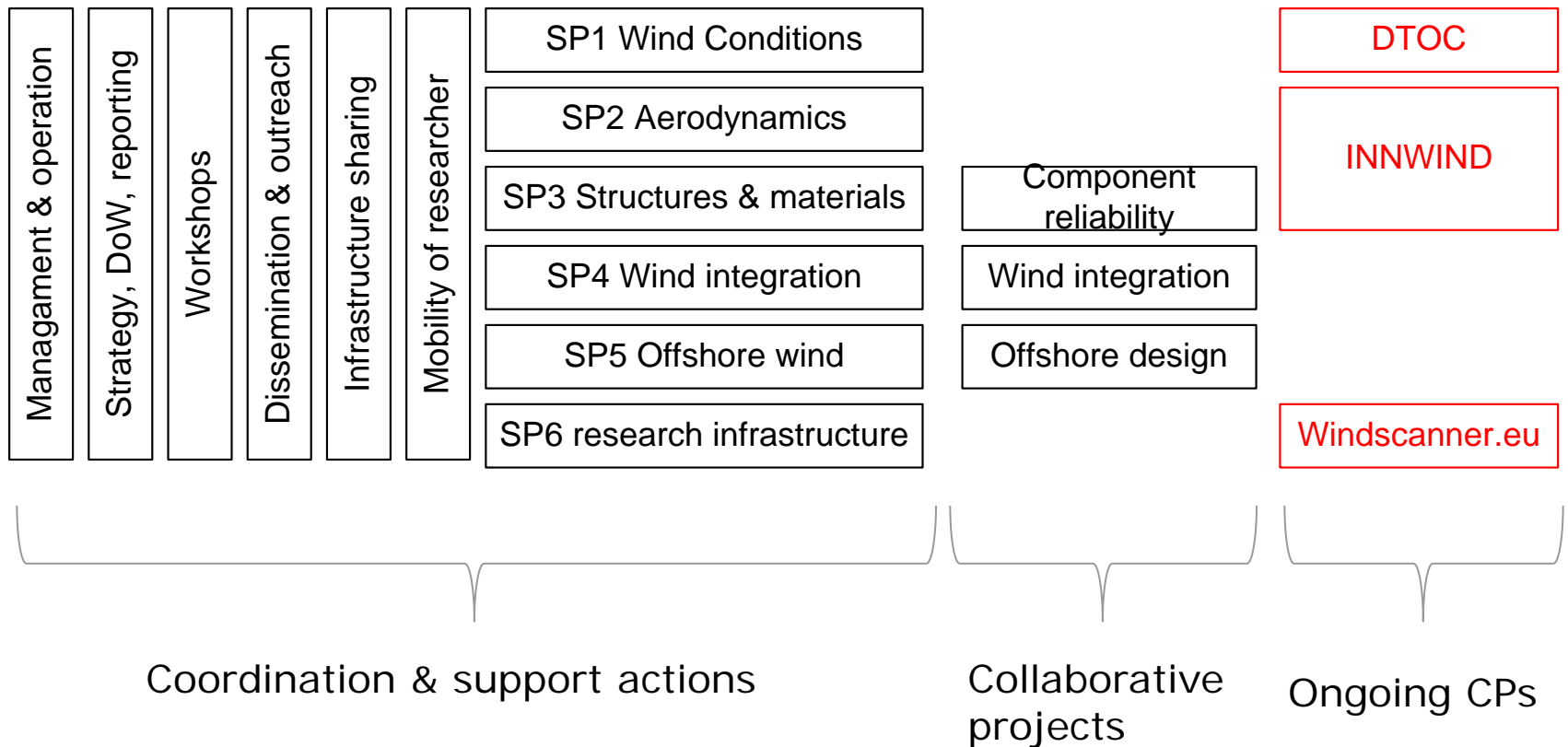


27 Research intitutes/universities from 13 European nations

Integrated Research Programme on Wind Energy – Proposal to EU FP7



Up to €10M per technology area
Duration of 4 years



**Thank you for your
attention**